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It is reinforced back and front. Has patent extension pieces in sleeves and back. Has felled seams. It is made of New York Mills Muslin, with 1900 Linen in bosom and hand-made button-holes. Sizes 12 to 184. It is a genuine 75-cent Shirt and a good one for that price. Our price for a few days is only

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Will begin To-Morrow Morning, Monday, Feb. 5,

As we intend to open our new store, which we will occupy by MARCH 1, located at Nos. 115, 117 and 119 East Washington street (formerly Frank's Furniture Fair) with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, we have decided to close out our large and well selected stock of Furniture in the newest patterns

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OLDEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN THE CITY. 103, 105 AND 107 EAST WASHINGTON STRETE.

FINE PERFUMES, SOAPS, POWDERS

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Five floors filled with an elegant line of new, well selected stock. This is the only exclusive Furniture Store in the city with no side issues of any kind. All styles, all grades, at the lowest prices.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

# Wall Paper for 1894

We can show you all that is newest and best. Moderate prices. Our special sale on cheap papers continues. Blanks at 3c and 4e a roll. Gilts at 5e and 6e.

ALBERT GALL 17 and 19 West Washington Street Agency for S. C. Johnson's Parquetry | looring and Borders. Estimates furnished

# An Extraordinary Offer

Introducing our new sales room, one door north of our former stand, we will give away free

ARTIST PROOF ETCHINGS. Merely charging you for the frames. You can select a neat, plain, inexpensive molding, the cost of which is almost nothing. These etchings sell at from \$1 to \$5 each in the sheet, and are guaranteed to be

Genuine Artist Proof Etchings. See them in our window. Come early to secure first selection.

B. H. HERMAN & CO 66 N. Pennsylvania Street. PICTURES, FRAMES, MIRRORS,

M. M. CUMMINGS'S Store keeps Diadem Patent and all kinds of Flour

62 North Delaware Street. Opposite Market House,

WALTER OLDS, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN. OLDS & GRIFFIN LAWYERS. Suites 1113-1114, THE TACOMA, corner Madison and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Indiana Office: Hammond, Ind.

# Assignee's Sale.

The entire stock of Mantels, Grates, Andirons and Tiling of the firm of May Brothers, at No. 101-103 North Delaware street, is now offered at private sale at above business rooms by order of the Marion Circuit Court. This stock is the best selected and largest in the city. and nothing but new designs are carried. A low appraisement enables the undersigned to offer inducements to purchasers never before offered in this line. All mantels will be set by competent mechanics under supervision of a member of the frm of May Brothers. Call soon and get a bargain.

JOHN P. KUNZE TESTIFIES.

# One of the Former Defendants in the Cronin Case on the Stand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-The Coughlin case opened to-day with John 'P. Kunze on the stand. The preliminary examination of the former defendant related to his birth and early life. Determined objection from the prosecution prevented an inquiry into his life previous to his coming to Chicago. "John, when did you first meet Daniel

Coughlin?" asked Judge Wing. "In the fall of 1888 I met Coughlin at the East Chicago-avenue station," replied the little German.

"Tell about that." "I was working at the Shufeldt distillery and when the explosion there occurred Captain Schaack sent for me to come to the station. There I met Coughlin in his office and was put to work with him on the explosion case. That was in November or December. I saw him again in the spring of 1889, and gave him some papers and telegrams."

In answer to questions Kunze then stated

that he had never known Woodruff, Cooney or Cunnea, or Martin Burke. Kunze told of his arrest and was frequently interrupted by objections from the prosecution. Finally, Judge Wing, for the defense, was compelled to divulge the object of his questioning." We wish to show," he said, "that police Captain Schuetler, the chief officer for the prosecution in this case tried to get Kunze to swear falsely.' Kunze was then allowed to proceed, and his next few sentences developed a sensation. "After my arrest," he said, "they took me to a dirty, nasty cell in the Halstead station and Schuetler came to see me there. He said I would have to swear that I drove Coughlin to the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4. If I said that I would get off, and if I did not I would be hung, that's what he said. I told him I would not swear to that and he put me down and called me a vile name." Kunze was asked if he was in Niemann's saloon with Coughlin and O'Sullivan on the night of May 4. "No, I was not," he replied. was on the South Side all that night.' The cross-examination failed to develop anything new and John Siemmerling was called to the stand He is a plaster con-

sion of his testimony court adjourned until John Clune, sole proprietor of the World's Fair, has bought the entire stock of Frank's Furniture Fair, and will commence the sale

tractor and said he is acquainted with Mrs.

Hoertel, as her husband often worked for

him. He stated that he would not believe

Hoertel under oath. At the conclu-

A COWARDLY MOB.

Boy Probably Fatally Shot by Riotous Miners in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 3.-The sheriff's posse returned from Acme this morning. They report that the mob of 300 or more miners who are endeavoring to induce the Stevens county miners at Acme to quit work marched on the latter's mines last night shouting, "Put out the lights." All were armed and many drunk. A boy named Foster standing in his door with a lantern heard the shouts, but did not obey and was fatally shot. When the sheriff arrived he found the Stevens miners armed to meet the mob. Deputy Chase, who is from the Acme neighborhood, spoke to them, and after considerable talking and assurance from the officers that they would resist every attempt to advance, the miners determined to give up their plan and went the night. Mr. Stevens, owner of the Acme mines, sent down some barrels of crackers to them. In about an hour they heard that young Foster, the boy shot, was dying, and they became alarmed. A committee was sent to Mr. Stevens to say that if back to Coalburg and Montgomery they would go at once. Stevens agreed, and at 2 a. m. they started back, reaching Coalburg by daylight. Realizing that there was no more immediate danger the officers, with the exception of Deputy Chase, returned. The Acme miners are determined to continue work at the old price. It is said a large number of Montgomery strikers favor going back to work, but no decision has been reached. The Montgomery and Coalburg operators are not anxious to resume, owing to the depression in prices.

HEIRS MADE HAPPY.

## The Suit Against the Kittson Estate Dismissed by the Court.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.-The suit against the Kittson estate for half of an alleged dower interest of Mrs. Crevier in the more than three millions left by Commodore Kittson was dismissed this morning for lack of proof, in the Probate Court. The suit was based on a contract between the two lawyers and Mrs. Crevier, which was based on a claim that Mrs. Crevier was the first wife of Mr. Kittson. The testimony of Mrs. Crevier's brother and son, of the priest who married ner to Mr. Crevier and others was all against the claim. Mrs. Crveler's brother and son testified that she had never claimed to have been married to Mr. Kittson, but that the contract was signed through a misunderstanding as to its meaning. This suit tended to tie up the big estate for a long period, and the result is something of a re-lief to the eleven heirs, who, while certain of the outcome, did not desire long-drawn-

MUST BE A POPULIST.

### He Is Said to Possess the Attributes of an Ass, Hog. Polecat, Adder and Snake.

DENVER, Feb. 3.-Col. A. S. Fisk today sent an open letter to Senator Boyd, who referred to him as a man who never carned an honest dollar, in which he says the Senator possesses the combined attributes of the ass, the hog, the polecat, the adder and the snake. He also brands the Senator as a coward and a poltroon. The Senator wrote the Colonel a quasi letter of apology for his remarks in the Senate, and the Colonel would have let the matter drop there had not the Senator declared in an in-

terview that he had retracted nothing.

Run Down by a Horse, BOSTON, Feb. 3.-A runaway horse created a panic among the pedestrians on Tremont street last night, and before the animal's wild career was brought to an end seven persons were more or less severely injured. They were: Mary Cannon, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. F. A. Lancaster, Jane W. Stevens, Mrs. A. L. Swift, Mrs. Josephine Gould and Miss A. E. Mitchell. Most of the women received medical treatment at nearby drug stores and were taken to their homes. It is not believed that any were fatally hurt.

The McNamara Jury Discharged. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.-At Independence to-day the jury in the case of J. V. Mc-Namara, charged with slandering Father Lillis, reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict, and were discharged. McNamara was not on trial to-day on any

Big Cut in the Appropriations for the Next Fiscal Year.

\$8,500 for an Indianapolis Sewer and \$25,000 for Barracks at the Marion Soldiers' Home.

MR. CARLISLE IN HOT WATER

Denounced by Whisky Distillers and Anti-Bond Men.

Political Effect of the Wilson Tariff Bill -Voorhees and Lamb and Mr. Taylor at Outs Over an Office.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The sundry civil appropriation bill, which was reported from the appropriations committee to the House to-day, appropriates \$8,500 for improvements at the Indianapolis arsenal-for a sewer to connect the city sewer on Clifford avenue. Accompanying this item of appropriation is a note taken from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, declaring this sewer connection to be a necessity, etc. The Secretary's recommendation was given in full some weeks ago by your corre-

paid to officers at National Homes for disabled soldiers, fixing the salary of the president at \$4,000, instead of \$5,000; assistant inspector-general at \$2,500, a reduction of \$500, and making the salaries of be hereafter paid 7 cents per mile for railroad travel in lieu of all other expenses, and that they shall recive no other compensation or pay for any services or duties connected with the home than the mileage and salary; that, hereafter, there shall be an annual inspection of national homes to ascertain their general condition and of their book accounts, and the inspector shall report in detail to the Secretary of War. who in turn shall transmit the reports to Congress. There is appropriated for the soldiers' home at Dayton, C., \$77,688 less than the current appropriation. The bill appropriates \$2,500 for the purchase of an oil portrait of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, to be placed in the White House. The bill appropriates a total of \$32,291,382 for the fiscal year 1895. The bill for 1894

carried \$41,716.311, or \$9,409,928 more than for this year. Estimates for 1895 submitted to the appropriations committee were \$38,381,-02. The greatest saving is in the item of river and harbor work, for the carrying on of which \$8,300,000 is recommended, while for 1894 the amount was \$14,166,153. For public buildings and grounds the appropriation drops to \$647,000, from \$1,077,500 for 1894, although the estimates for 1895 were \$1.455,135. Other imports: 3 reductions from 1894 in current expenses are: Artificial limbs for soldiers, from \$647,000 to \$196,000; claims, back pay and bounties to soldiers, from \$750,000 to \$440,000; lighthouses, from \$289,500 to \$286,600. The principal new appropriation is \$150,000 for new vessels for the revenue service. Of the river and harbor items, \$3,415,000 is to meet contracts for improving the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In conection with the appropriations for public buildings the Assistant Treasurer is given authority for constructing a part postoffice and courthouse at Kansas City, Mo., and the federal buildings at Omaha and Stoux City, Ia. Pay of cadets in revenue ships is fixed at \$500 and one ration a day. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to reorganize the office force of the coast and geodetic survey to brine the total salaries within \$125,000. Considerable legislation on the national soldiers' homes is engrafted in the bill. In connection with the appropriation for defense in Indian depredations claims the Attorney-

general is authorized to dispose of those cases given priority by the act of March 3, 1891, and to prepare the defense for the government in cases in which claimants have closed their proof. The bill makes provision for the continuing of improvements for river and harbors which contracts have been made as follows: Philadelphia harbor, \$250,00; Galveston harbor, \$500,000; Hay Lake channel and St. Mary's river, Michigan, \$120,000; dudson river, New York, \$150,000; Mississi pi river, from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri, \$758,333; Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Missouri to Minneapolis, \$866,666; St. Mary's river, at the falls, Michigan, \$300,000; Charleston harbor, \$450,000; Savannah harbor, Georgia, \$975,000; Mobile harbor, Alabama, \$350,000; Mississippi river, from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohlo river, under the Mississippi river commission, \$2,-665,000; Missouri river, from the mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, under the Missouri river commission, \$750,000, of which \$50,000 may be

expended above Sioux City.

# WORRYING CARLISLE. Distillers and Anti-Bond Men Making

John Griffin's Life a Barden. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury, is going to suffer more by the adoption of the Wilson tariff bill and the new issue of bonds than anybody else. The whisky men are roundly denouncing Mr. Carlisle for the flasco in the House when an effort was made to secure for them an extension of the bonded period from three to eight years. When Mr. Carlisle in his report to Congress recommended that there should be an increase of tax on whisky and the goods in bond should bear the increase, the whisky men howled with rage. They declared that it was unlawful and unjust for the government to break its contract; that when whisky was placed in bond a solemn contract, backed up by security, was entered into by the owner to the effect that within three years he would pay 90 cents per gallon for the whisky bonded. The whisky men expected their special cham-pion to stand by them. Very little benefit would accrue to whisky owners outside of Kentucky by an extension of the bonded period, because nearly all of the bourbon

the present law.

whisky is made in that State, and that grade of whisky, more than any other, is required to ripen by age and mature with time before it can be properly consumed. The Secretary of the Treasury undoubtedly had in mind some compensation to the government in granting the extension of the bonded period. To grant an extension without making the goods in bond pay an increase of tax would be to clearly give to the whisky men everything. The House stuck to the Secretary's recommendation of an increase of tax and the proposition to make bonded whisky pay the increase, but it refused to give any extension of the bonded period. Now the whisky men will be compelled to carry the worst end of the ly every part of the State. bargain. They get nothing in return for the increase of the tax which they must pay, and for having to pay the increase upon the goods which is held under solemn

contract in bond to pay the tax fixed by Almost every person in the country opposed to any increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States is sending or her protest to Washington in opposition to the new issue of bonds, and in doing so is holding John Griffin Carlisle individually responsible for the act which he has just consummated. With the whisky men and the opposition to an increase of the bond issue against Mr. Carlisle his presidential prospects appear at this time to be not only glimmering, but it looks as though his own dear old State of Kentucky had gone back on him, and that when

a resolution instructing the two Kentucky senators to vote against President Cleveland's nomination for the Supreme Court the probable successor to the command of the North Atlantic squadron is open to con-jecture. Next to Commodore Ramsay, Com-modore R. W. Mead is considered the most bench, which nomination is most cordially indorsed by Secretary Carlisle, there can be no doubt of the fact that the Kentucky likely man for this command. Legislature is now opposed to the present

### Secretary of the Treasury. ALLOTMENT OF BONDS.

terest to Subscribers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. - Secretary Carlisle has authorized the following statement regarding the allotment of the bonds:

Circular from Carlisle That Is of In-

"The Secretary of the Treasury has considered the proposals submitted for the new 5-per-cent. loan and has accepted all bids naming a higher price than 117.223. The proposals submitted at the upset price have been scaled down 5.331 per cent. and the amount of bonds allotted under this reduction, together with the subscriptions accepted in full is \$50,000,000. A notice will be sent to each subscriber advising him of acceptance of his subscription, informing him when the bonds will be ready and stating the amount to be deposited in payment of principal and premium. The accrued interest to the date of deposit at the rate of interest realized by the subscriber will be added by the assistant treasurer with whom the deposit is to be made. The bonds will be delivered by the department after payment is made to the address given by the subscriber, or they may be sent to the assistant treasurer with whom the

deposit is made." In view of criticisms which have been made of Representative Bailey's anti-bond resolution, based on the unofficial statement of the divided Democratic opinion in the House judiciary committee, the members have concluded to give the vote of Democrats on the committee heretofore withheld. The Democrats favorable to it were Representatives Bailey, Lane, Terry, Dearmond and Goodnight. Those opposed were Representatives Layton, Wolverton and Stockdale. In addition to the five Democrats favorable to the resolution Chairman Culberson would have voted for it had his vote

Treasury officials express the belief and hope that the larger part of the subscriptions to the bonds will be paid for in gold, this feeling being based on the large amounts already reported as having been deposited in the subtreasury at New York in anticipation of the delivery of the bonds. The bill also appropriates \$25,000 for a barracks at the Marion National Soldiers' In round numbers, so that the full reports ance shows a decline of nearly \$4,000,000 and is accounted for partly by the issue of conditional receipts received for gold deposits and partly by the fact that the expenditures have been a million dollars more than the receipts thus far this month. It was stated at the Treasury Department this afternoon that Secretary Carlisle would, on Monday, send to the Senate a reply to the resolution of that body calling for the names of the bidders for the bonds.

## WILL SWAMP DEMOCRACY. Probable Effect of the New Tariff Bill and Income Tax.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Now that seems almost certain that the income taxes will be a feature of the Wilson tariff bill when that measure becomes law, politicians in Congress are speculating on the political effect they will have in the next presidential contest. The law will then have been just long enough in operation to be most rigorous in its effects. The machinery will not have been long enough in motion to run smoothly. The men who will act as ferrets in locating and collecting income taxes will be new to the business, necessarily more or less bunglesome, and all of the most offensive features will be prime.

It is believed that there will be a great deal of mugwumpery in the campaign of 1896; that all who oppose income taxes and free trade will join the Republicans, in order to bring about the repeal of the tariff law. This is why the Republicans have worked and voted all along to keep the Wilson bill and income taxes together. They believe that when both are a law the incentive will be much greater for repeal than if but one was upon the statutes There will doubtless be many confisca-

tions, thousands of pending indictments and many men in the jails or penitentiaries when the next presidential campaign opens -and the income tax law will be the cause of it all. The Republicans are feeling pretwell, thank you, over the outlook for their next national contest. They not only gressional election next November, but in the great contest two years thereafter. They believe that there will be a cyclone next November which will sweep out of the House of Representatives all of the Democrats who have been prominent in securing success for the bill which has just passed the lower branch of Congress.

# THE SILVER SPECTRE.

Mr. Bland Again Parades the White Metal Ghost in the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The silver question again presented itself to the House today, when Representative Bland, chairman of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, made a favorable report on treasury. At the same time Charles W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, presented an admittee. Mr. Bland's proposition is advanced with a view to supplying the treasury with meet current expenses. It was originally intended that the coinage of this amount of silver seigniorage would prevent Secretary Carlisle from issuing bonds. The reports are voluminous and deal with the silver question broadly, as well as its relation to the seigniorage and bonds. The bill is to be taken up in the House next Tuesday, according to the plans of Mr. Bland. He expects the debate on his seigniorage bill to last two days, so that a final vote can be taken Thursday after-

noon. No special rule will be reported giv-ing Mr. Bland the right of way, as his coinage committee has special privilege under the rules to secure immediate consideration for its reports. "There is no doub f the passage of the bill." said Mr. Bland. The feeling is far different now from what it was at the time of the repeal of the Sherman act. In fact, if that repeal bill was before the House to-day it would not be likely to pass. Many gentlemen have heard from their constituents since then. The present bill is restricted to the silver seignjorage, and is designed to give the treasury temporary relief. It is likely to bring out a general discussion of silver and bonds. I expect the bill to pass by Thursday night." Representative Stone, who wrote the report against the bill, is preparing for a sharp contest, beginning

# CHANCE FOR FUN.

Voorhees Runs Against a Snag in the Person of Mr. Taylor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-There is a clash for office between Scrator Voorhees and ex-Representative John E. Lamb on one side and Representative Taylor on the other. While Mr. Lamb was in the city, the other day, he presented to Attorney-general Olney the name of Will H. Johnson, chairman of the Democratic committee of Montgomery county, for assistant Attorney-general. Johnson, it will be remembered, sought the Crawfordsville postmastership, but was turned down by Representative Brookshire. Representative Taylor is pushing Leroy M. Wade, of Posey county, for an assistant attorney-generalship, and when he to-day requested Senator Voorhees to accompany him to Attorney-general Olney for the pur-pose of pushing Wade's candidacy he was informed by the Senator that he had recommended for the place Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery county. Mr. Taylor says ha presented Mr. Wade for this position some months ago, and he does not propose to have his man side-tracked by the Lamb contingency. Senator Voorhees seems to be creating entanglements over offices in near-

Coming Changes in the Navy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The coming re-

tirement of Rear Admiral Benham in April gives occasion for much conjecture in naval circles as to what reassignments will be accepted that Rear Admiral Stanton will go back to Brazil and take command of the South Atlantic station, from which he was removed for his salute of Mello. It has also been supposed that Commodore Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, upon his promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral, would be given the command of the North Atlantic station. This would be

the probable successor to the command of

# An Ecclesiastical Fray.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- Congress seems destined to have an ecclesiastical fray precipitated by the resolutions which Senator Frye and Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, have brought in to secure recognition of the Deity in the Constitution of the United States. Interested members are being deluged with missives of commendation and protest upon the subject. The trouble seems to be not so much in the purpose of the resolution set forth in its title as in that clause of it which embodies the orthodox evangelical belief in Jesus Christ. This is certain to stir the opposi-tion of Hebrew citizens and others, and a foretaste of that opposition is already mak-

ing itself known. Voorhees's Tariff Policy Opposed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Republicans of the Senate finance committee are not inclined to concede the point taken by Chairman Voorhees and other members of the committee that the tariff bill should be hastily disposed of in committee. Senator Aldrich, was had charge of the McKinley bill in the Senate, said to-day that, so far as he was concerned, he would demand very thorough investigation of the merits of the bill and ask that exhaustive hearings be given by the committee to the interests af-fected by the bill.

"Something in the Wind." WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Chairman William L. Wilson, of the ways and means executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has called a

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. - Among those

promoted in the Treasury Department to-

Hattie Craft, Sixth Auditor's office, from

were the following Indianians: Miss

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

meeting of the latter committee to be held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on the 8th of February. Mr. Wilson states that the meeting will be a very important one, and insists that every member shall be pres-

\$720 to \$840; Miss C. G. Montgomery, Treasurer's office, from \$660 to \$700. Mr. and Mrs. Will M. Marsh left for their home at Muncie this afternoon, and are due at their destination, by way of Indianapolis, to-morrow afternoon. John A. Finch, of Indianapolis, and H. M. Williams, of Fort Wayne, are at the

# AIDING THE REBELS

British Tug Captured by Peixoto in the Harbor of Rio.

The Vessel Seized While Carrying a Cargo of Dynamite to the Insurgent War Ship Trojans.

(Copyrighted, 1891, by the Associated Press.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3.-The excite-

ment created in this city and harbor by the action of United States Adimral Benham, a few days ago, in firing upon one of the insurgent Admiral Da Gama's war ships in order to teach the revolutionists the lesson that they must not wantonly bombard vessels carrying the stars and stripes, had not died out when a fresh sensation was created yesterday by the summary seizure of a British tug by order of Peixoto. The English friends of De Mello and Da Gama, it has been asserted and reasserted, have not only given rifles, powder and to the insurgent to supply them with dynamite. Peixoto and his advisers have for a long period felt a good deal of anger on this point, and the Brazilians who favor the government cannot be persuaded that the explosion some time ago in the harbor, by which a party of English sailors were killed, was not due to the fact that these soldiers were just then engaged in manufacturing dynamite for the rebel army, and they insist that the explosion was caused by an order from Peixoto to throw a shell into the midst of the dynamite manufacturers and

put an end to their attempt to aid the in-The boat captured by Pelxoto's men is the tug Cardiff. She is the property of an Endiff on Nov. 2, and touched at St. Vincent Nov. 24, and arrived here some days ago. She was loaded with coal, which she promptly proceeded to dicharge, and has since remained in the harbor. Shortly after she left the wharf at which she had been loading, with a cargo about which her men were reticent, she was overhauled by one of Peixoto's boats. With some reluctance her captain obeyed the order. The Brazilian officials promptly went aboard, The Cardiff, it was then found, was taking the dynamite to the insurgent war

ship Trajano, which is lying just outside the entrance to the bay. Informing her captain that he had been detected in the act of smuggling the explosive aboard a vessel belonging to the enemies of the government, the Brazilian officers compelled him to return to the wharf, where the dynamite was taken ashore and put in possession of those loyal to Peixoto. The matter was reported by the captain of the Cardiff to the British officials, but nothing has so far been done except the cabling of the captain's statement and of Peixoto's reasons for making this seizure to the home government. The action of Great Britain over this in cident is awaited with a good deal of in-terest and anxiety. The English residents here are disposed to condemn Peixoto, and to grow indignant over what they term the ill treatment of the Cardiff's captain, but in all other quarters Peixoto is considered to have been fully justified in doing as he did. Outside of the English colony Great Britain's pretense about observing the neutrality between the belligerents receives little credence, and people cannot imagine how she will be able to explain so violent a breach of faith with Pelxoto. It is believed here that the rebel war ship Republica is hovering around the coast near Santa Cruz,

### and that she will in a very short time try to land troops.

Peixoto's Cruisers Disabled. (Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.) MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 3 .- Dispatches received here from the Associated Press correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, dated Jan. 30, seem to confirm the reports previously received here as to the disabling of the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy and the cruiser America. It is now again stated in Rio de Janeiro that the machinery of these two vessels has been damaged by some unknown and treacherous members of the crews. It is added that the machinery of the Aurora has also been disabled in the same manner and that these vessels, now in the bay of Bahia, are undergoing repairs which will make it impossible for them to leave for the south before Feb. 8 The announcement is made at Rlo de Janeiro that a swift government trans-

with a regiment of soldiers, intended to reinforce the troops of Peixoto. This announcement conflicts with the dispatches received here yesterday, which stated that the Itapu had joined issue with the insurgents and that she was blockading the port of Bahia, owing to the disabled state of the Nictheroy and America. Admiral Benham, after having considerably cooled down the arder of the insurgent sailors in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. has turned his attention to President Pelxoto's party in Rio de Janeiro itself, and has demanded and received an apology from a newspaper there which had undoubtedly acted in a manner calculated to offend the ignity of the American admiral. Tempo is the newspaper which has been to apologize, this paper recently blished officially a letter from Admiral sham to President Peixoto, with many interpeliations which were considered offensive by Admiral Benham. The latter

port, the Itapu, is about to leave Bahia

lished an apology. As there has been no confirmation received here up to the time of filing this GEORGE SEIDENSTICKER,

of it to-morrow, and, during the arst five days of the week, will dispose of all of it of the cannot even come back to Congress.

Assignee.

of it to-morrow, and, during the arst five days of the week, will dispose of all of it of the cannot even come back to Congress.

Assignee.

of it to-morrow, and, during the arst five days of the town of Nic- honest conclusion upon it until he reads the testimony and impartially analyzes the argainst him.

The Legislature of his State having passed chief of the Navigation Bureau. There is unfounded.

potested and the Tempo promptly pub-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Democracy's Effort to Commend One and Condemn the Other.

Debate in the House Enlivened by a Resolution Approving the Cour-Our Admiral at Rio.

THE HAWAIIAN DISCUSSION

Action of the Administration Criticised by Mr. Hitt.

Minister Stevens's Conduct Denounced by Mr. Rayner and a Let-Alone Policy Strongly Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The Hawaiian debate was continued to-day in the House, but nothing of a sensational nature occurred. Only members of the foreign affairs committee so far have spoken. As yet there has been no break in party lines and the indications are that the McCreary resolution will be passed by a strict party vote. On account of the pressure for time it was agreed, just before the House adjourned, to extend the debate till 3:30 Tuesday afternoon, with the undestanding that the Boutelle resolution should be included in the special order, a vote to be taken at the conclusion of the debate upon both resolutions. The Boutelle resolution recites, in a preamble, that the President has invaded the rights and privileges of the House and condemns his action as unwarranted and un-American.

When the House met this morning, Mr. Bland presented the report on the bill to coin the silver bullion seigniorage in the treasury, and gave notice that he would call it up at the first oportunity.

A bill to repeal Section 11 of the Revised Statutes relating to the accounts of the United States Treasurer, reported by the tures in the executive departments, was passed without objection.

Mr. Money, one of the Democratic members of the foreign affairs committee, then asked unanimous consent for consideration of a joint resolution approving the conduct of Admiral Benham in the harbor of Rio. In connection with the resolution he had read copies of dispatches from Admiral Benham and Minister Thompson. Mr. Money's resolution was: "That the House of Representatives of the United States of America regards with pleasure and satisfaction the prompt and energetic action of Rear Admiral Benham on the 27th ult., in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, in the performance of his duty to protect Americans

and the commerce of the United States." "I desire to know," said Mr. Livingstone, when the reading was completed, "whether these dispatches are official?"

"They are copies of official dispatches," eplied Mr. Money. "I demand 'the regular order." shouted Mr. Simpson, the Kansas Populist. "I want it understood," said Mr. Money, "that objection does not come from a Dem-

"It comes from one very near related to a Democrat," retorted Mr. Reed.

Mr. Sayres presented the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the Hawaiian de-Mr. Hitt was recognized to complete his speech begun yesterday. He reviewed the main points of his speech, dwelling on the inconsistency of the administration policy. "Why, only a few minutes ago," said he, "we were asked to approve the conduct of an American admiral at the very time when the House was considering a resolution aimed at an American minister, de-signed to pervert history in order to blacken the character of a public for doing his duty on a foreign On that occasion not a gun was not a drop of blood was shed, yet in the other case we are asked to approve the action of an American officer who began operations by firing across the bows of an insurgent ship, following it with a shell into her stern post, followed by the threat of a broadside." (Republican applause.) Mr. Hitt characterized the Blount report as a skillfully prepared argument of a criminal lawyer, bearing incontestable internal evidence of its character.
Mr. Hitt concluded with a brilliant oradenouncing the course

law and revolting to our patriotism, cause it was an attempt to overturn our own flesh and blood. Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent that members who desired to print remarks would have that privilege, but Mr. Richardson objected. Mr. Draper, a Republican member of the foreign affairs committee, concluded the debate for the afternoon with an argu-ment against the adoption of the McCreary resolution. He believed that the proper policy for this government would be to negotiate an annexation treaty with provisional government of Hawaii. welt at length on the absolute necessity of a coaling station at Pearl harbor and the immense commercial advantages that would accrue to the United States if the Hawaiian islands were under the control of the United States. He also discussed its

administration against the new republic in the Pacific, a course he said, in violation of the opinions of all

writers and authorities on international

nous consent to continue the Hawalian debate one day. Mr. Bland said he was very anxious to get up his seigniorage bill which had for its object the provision of funds for the Mr. McCreary suggested that the House adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday morning, which would give two additional hours for this debate, and he asked unanimous con-

importance as a strategic point in a case

of international complications.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, asked unani-

sent to agree to this arrangement. Mr. Boutelle sugested that if the debate was extended a day his resolution might be embraced within the special order and a vote be had upon both resolutions at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday. This was agreed to, and at 5:35 the House adjourned, Mr. Rayner's Speech. Mr. Rayner, one of the members of the

foreign affairs committee, followed in sup-

port of the resolution. He said: "I desire to be fair in the brief discussion that I shall devote to this subject. I am not sufficient of a partisan to applaud every act that proceeds from my own party and to criticise and condemn every-thing that is done by my opponents. I have endeavored, with unprejudiced mind, to investigate this case in all its elaborate details, and have tried to arrive at an honest conclusion, without any political bias whatever, and I shall give you the conclu-

sions that I have reached and the judgment that I have arrived at for whatever it may be worth "My opinion is this: In the first place, am convinced beyond all manner of reasonable doubt that Mr. Stevens, the minister of the United States, was an active participant in the overthrow of the monarchy in the kingdom of Hawaii, and, in the second place, the President having submitted the matter to Congress, I am satisfied that, according to usages and principles of international law, we have no right, by the use of arms or force, to remedy the wrong that has been committed, and that all efforts for a peaceable solution of the matter having terminated, we have no further right to intervene, and that it is our duty, for the present, to recognize the de facto government that is now in charge, and our luty in the future to recognize such form of government as may be determined upon

by the wishes and suffrages of the people the island. Now, as to the proof that the monarchical form of government was overthrown by the armed forces of the United States and that the said government would not have been overthrown but for such unlawful intervention upon our part. There is no difficulty about this branch of the investigation whatever. No one can come to an